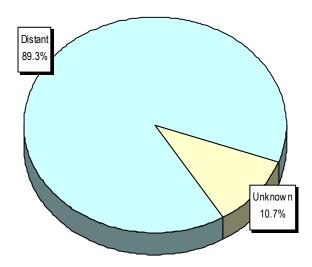
Leukemia

Incidence and Mortality Summary							
	Male	Female Total					
Age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000	4.7	4.1	4.1				
Total # of new cases # of new invasive cases # of new in-situ cases # of deaths	13 11 0 20	15 14 0 18	28 25 0 38				

	Total	Cases	and Death	ns by Ward
Ward 1		4	4	
Ward 2		1	4	
Ward 3		5	8	
Ward 4		3	5	
Ward 5		7	6	
Ward 6		1	3	
Ward 7		4	5	
Ward 8		3	3	
Unknow	'n	-	-	

Stage at Diagnosis



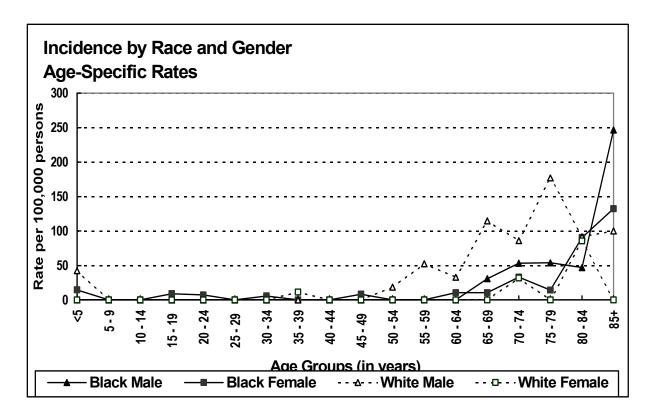
Risk and Associated Factors				
This is the most common form of cancer in children. Incidence usually increases				
with age in adults. The highest rates occur in persons over age 60.				
Males have a higher incidence than females for chronic myelogenous leukemia				
(CML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), and chronic lymphocytic leukemia				
(CLL).				
ALL is less common in African Americans, CLL is rare in Asians.				
Certain congenital defects such as trisomy 21 (Down=s syndrome) and Fanconi's				
anemia increase risk in children to various types of leukemia.				
Exposure to benzene is known to increase the risk for acute myelogenous				
leukemia (AML).				
Ionizing radiation exposure increases the risk.				

Special Notes				
95% confidence interval on the age-adjusted total incide	ence rate: 4.1	(2.6 - 5.7)		
Mean age-adjusted incidence rate across wards:		4.2		
Median age-adjusted incidence rate of wards:		4.1		
Range of age-adjusted incidence rates for wards: 7.5	(1.3 Ward 2 <	8.8 Ward 5)		

Generally all leukemia is diagnosed at the distant stage. White males overall had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate.

^{*}Socio-economic Status

Fig.46: Age-Specific Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race and Gender Leukemia



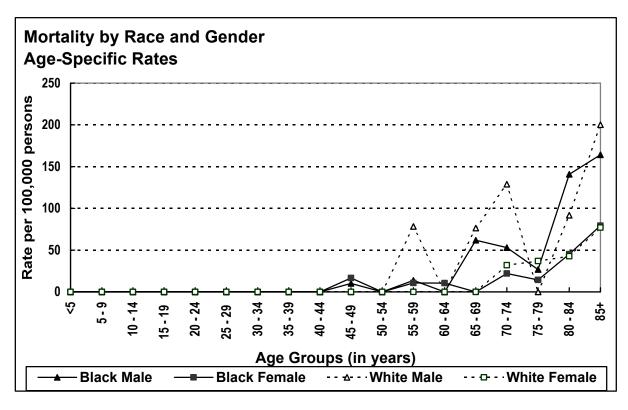
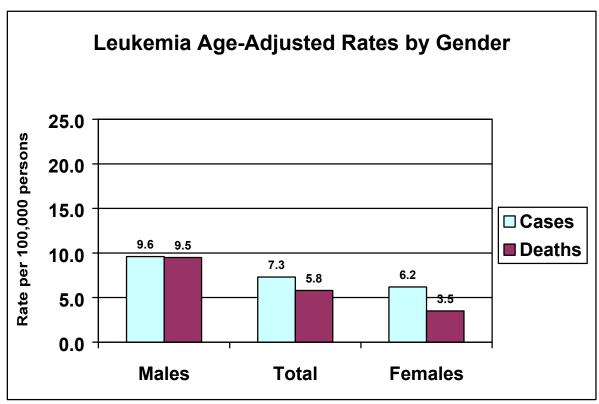


Fig. 47: 1996 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for the District of Columbia - Leukemia



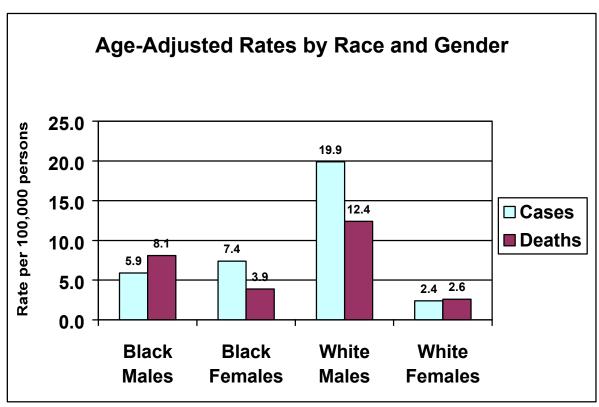
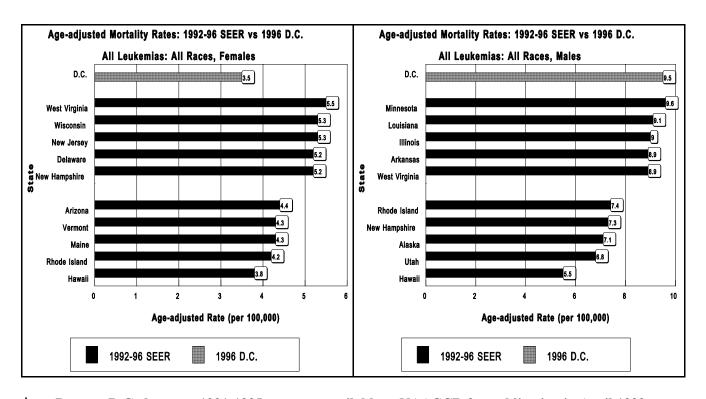


Figure 48: Comparison of the 1996 D.C. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates With the Highest 5 and Lowest 5 SEER (1992-96) Mortality and NAACCR (1991-95) [‡] Cancer Incidence Rates



‡ Data on D.C. between 1991-1995 were not available to NAACCR for publication in April 1999.

